

WEATHER: PARIS: Variable. Temp. 55-65. Tomorrow: Brie change. Yesterday: 55-65. LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 55-65. Tomorrow: Brie change. Yesterday: 55-65. NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 55-65. Tomorrow: Brie change. Yesterday: 55-65. QUAL WEATHER: PAGE 2

Austria 6 S. Libya 9 Plati.
Belgium 10 B.F. Luxembourg 10 L.F.
Euro (inc. tax) 1/8 Morocco 120 Oh.
Denmark 1/3 D.Kr. Netherlands 6.53 Flor.
France 100 Fr. Nigeria 2/6
Germany 8.80 O.M. Norway 1/2 N.Kr.
Great Britain 1/4 Portugal 5 Esc.
Greece 8 Dr. Spain 16 Ptas.
India Rs. 2.25 Sweden 1.50 S.Kr.
Iran 20 Rials Switzerland 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy 100 Lire Turkey 4.25 T.L.
Israel 16.10 U.S. Military \$0.15
Lebanon 75 P. Yugoslavia 350 O.

Death of De Gaulle Bringing Leaders of World to Join France in Mourning

Nixon, Kosygin Due at Services

3, Nov. 10.—About 80 world leaders have informed the government that they will attend the memorial service for Charles de Gaulle in the Cathedral of Notre-Dame on the Elysee Palace announced today.

President Nixon will attend the ceremony, as will Premier Kosygin of Russia and Prime Minister Edward Heath of Great Britain. Prince of Wales, will represent his mother, Elizabeth II, at the rites.

Heads of state and government and official representatives will attend include: Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and Foreign Minister J. M. A. Luns; King Baudouin of Belgium; West German President Gustav Heinemann; Chancellor Willy Brandt; and former Chancellors Ludwig Erhard and Kurt Georg Kiesinger.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia; King Hussein of Jordan; Italian President Giuseppe Saragat; and Premier Emilio Colombo; Greek Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattikas; Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel; Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny; Central African Republic Pres-

Royal, et Ship Collision

Nov. 10 (AP).—British warship, the aircraft carrier Royal, collided last night with a Soviet destroyer during maneuvers in the North Atlantic.

Officials said today that the ship was damaged when it collided with the Royal.

Ministry spokesman said was considering a protest to the Soviet.

with the huge carrier threw two Russian sailors overboard. The ship was reported to be damaged.

Observation ships have often observed naval maneuvers at sea since the Russians built up strength in the North Atlantic.

There was no official announcement from Canada as of late last night. There was one report that Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau did not plan to attend and that External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp would represent him.

Details of Nixon's plans for De Gaulle services.

President Jean Bokassa; Malagasy Republic President Philibert Tsiranana; Senegalese President Leopold Senghor; President Albert Bernard Bongo of Gabon; President Hubert Maga of Gabon; President Mokhebe Ould Daddah of Mauritania; President Hani Diop of Niger.

President Sanguiniste of Upper Volta; Minister of State Laisana Beroqui for Guinea.

President Zalman Shazar, former Premier, David Ben-Gurion, and Ambassador Ascher Ben-Nathan will represent Israel.

There was no official announcement from Canada as of late last night. There was one report that Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau did not plan to attend and that External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp would represent him.



Agence France-Presse.

General, 79, Leaves 'France a Widow'

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 10.—"Gen. de Gaulle is dead. France is a widow." With these words President Georges Pompidou told a nationwide television audience today that his illustrious predecessor was dead. It was a brief message, barely a minute long, ending with the words, "May De Gaulle live eternally."

The world learned of the death of the seventy-nine-year-old general, 14 hours after he slumped over a table at his home in Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises while playing a game of solitaire at 7 o'clock last night. The news was kept at Colombey until this morning when the Elysee Palace was notified. Mr. Pompidou was told upon rising.

The Elysee notified the press at 9:30 this morning.

So sudden, so unexpected came the news that the first French reaction was disbelief. When the radios confirmed it, telephone switchboards broke down under the weight of mass telephoning. The flag at the Elysee was not lowered until almost noon, because, an official explained, people were too stunned to act.

One of the first official announcements was that Thursday would be a day of national mourning. Tomorrow is Armistice Day. Later, when it was learned that De Gaulle in his last testament, expressly asked for a simple funeral at Colombey, it was decided to hold a memorial service Thursday at Notre-Dame de Paris.

Messages immediately began coming in from world leaders who wished to attend.

Thursday, government offices, post offices, national theaters and schools will remain closed. Special trains and buses will be put on to take mourners to Colombey. De Gaulle's testament, though discouraging official attendance, invites the common man to his funeral.

Thursday will mark the beginning of an official 30-day period of mourning.

A Ruptured Blood Vessel

The cause of death was a ruptured blood vessel (aneurism), though initial reports said it was a heart attack. De Gaulle's wife, Yvonne, summoned the village doctor when the general complained of pain in his right

side, but the doctor could only pronounce him dead.

Another doctor said De Gaulle simply died of old age, naturally. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

Pompidou's Announcement

PARIS, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—Here is the full text in unofficial translation of the speech broadcast on radio and television today by President Georges Pompidou.

Frenchmen, Frenchwomen. General de Gaulle is dead. France is a widow.

In 1940, General de Gaulle saved our honor.

In 1944, he led us to liberation and victory.

In 1958, he saved us from civil war. To present-day France he gave its institutions, its independence, its place in the world.

In this hour of grief for the country, let us bow before the sorrow of Madame de Gaulle, of her children and her grandchildren.

Let us measure the duties which gratitude imposes on us. Let us promise France not to be unworthy of the lessons which have been given to us and in the nation's heart may De Gaulle live eternally.

Russians Free Two U.S. Generals

Anthony Astrachan

OW, Nov. 10 (WP).—The United States released two U.S. generals and a colonel held since they were landed in Armenia, and promised to free the rest of the group.

Gen. Edward Scherzer, 51, and Capt. Claude McQuarrie, 41, were released from the Turkish border near the Armenian city of Van, near which their plane was shot down. The Soviet Union said they were released.

were handed over to the Turkish frontier commissioner of Karz District on the Turkish border with Soviet Armenia, at 0645 GMT, the news agency added.

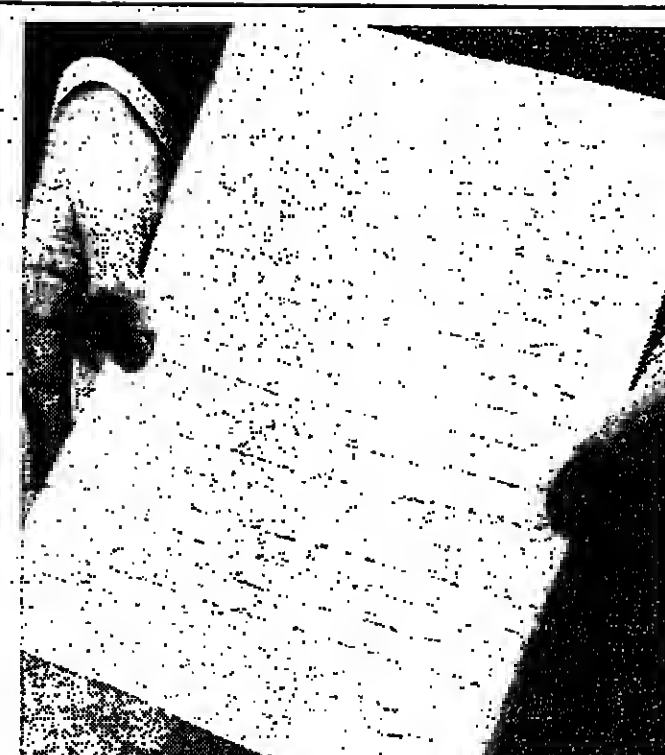
The Soviet Foreign Ministry informed Thompson R. Buchanan, political counselor of the American Embassy, of their departure this morning.

Tass said U.S. Maj. James Russell, the pilot of the Beechcraft plane, will leave the Soviet Union with the aircraft "when weather conditions in

this (Leningrad) area are suitable."

The news agency said: "The Soviet government deemed it possible not to institute judicial proceedings (against the officers) after a thorough investigation by competent Soviet agencies of the circumstances of this violation of the state frontier of the U.S.S.R. and of the degree of guilt of the specific persons who were on board the plane. Attention was paid to the regret expressed by the governments of the United States and Turkey and to appropriate assurances from their side."

This sounded like an attempt to capitalize on strongly worded Soviet protest notes to the United States and Turkey on Oct. 26. The United States replied on Oct. 28 with a milder note accusing the Soviet Union of violating the Soviet-American Consular Convention, in that the Russians had refused permission for American consular officials to visit the detained officers until five days after they landed on Soviet territory. (Continued on Page 7, Col. 3)



Second page of a two-page letter in which De Gaulle gave instructions for his funeral and burial.

'I Want No National Funeral...'

By John L. Hess

PARIS, Nov. 10 (NYT).—On Jan. 16, 1962, the exile of Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises paused in the writing of his war memoirs to prepare instructions for his funeral. It was to be a private affair, involving him and the people. The army and his comrades of the liberation might attend, but there were to be no speeches, no music, no honors, and above all no official presence of the government or political parties.

This was at the somber midpoint of that long exile that began in 1946 and ended in 1958, the period known in Gaullist history as "La Traversée du Désert"—The Wandering in the Desert. The Fourth Republic was moving from crisis to crisis, but General de Gaulle's Rally of the French People was showing signs of its impending dissolution and elements of it were accepting jobs in the ruling coalition. De Gaulle wrote a two-

page letter of instructions, then made two copies for his family. The original was sealed in an envelope on which he had written "Pour mes obsèques" and his initials, C. G., and given to his former secretary and

aid, Georges Pompidou. According to the Elysee Palace, where the letter was opened upon word of the death, Mrs. de Gaulle told President Pompidou this morning that the general's wishes had remained unchanged.

European NATO Allies Split on Sharing Defense Costs

By John M. Goshko

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10 (WP).—Not by European NATO members to prevent large-scale withdrawal of U.S. forces. Contentious bogged down disagreement over how to share the alliance's defense with Washington. A meeting of defense representatives from the ten in the so-called "European" group, which includes all members of the alliance, was held in Brussels today.

Some conference participants, particularly those in the British delegation, argued optimistically that there was no conflict between the two plans and that the aim all along has been to put together a mixed package of cash, troop and material contributions.

However, the West Germans, in putting forth their proposal, said they would assume 40 percent of the total cost on the condition that the other countries would jointly pay the additional 60 percent. Without British concurrence in this plan, German sources said, there is little hope that the necessary additional funds would be forthcoming.

In actual monetary terms, if the combined W. German and British proposals were put into effect, the result would be a total package amounting to approximately \$300 million annually. This is considerably

The General and the U.S.—New Insight

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS, Nov. 10 (NYT).—Although Charles de Gaulle had a long record of disagreements with the United States and made no secret of his fear that American hegemony threatened wily-nilly to dominate the world, he had come by the end of his long political career to believe that major differences between Washington and Paris were coming to an end.

On Feb. 14, 1969, two months before his resignation on April 28, I had my last long talk with the general as chief of state. Until now I have held the record of this conversation in confidence, although he permitted me to take extensive notes, scribbling them on a pad placed across from his right

C. L. SULZBERGER, New York Times columnist and author of the just-published book on De Gaulle, "The Last of the Giants," knew the general for a quarter of a century and saw him intermittently both in and out of office. The following is an account of Mr. Sulzberger's last lengthy off-the-record interview with President de Gaulle which until now has never been published.

on his Louis XV desk. After our colloquy, I wrote down the following recollections: "I must give my impression of the old man (he will be 79 this year). He looked remarkably fit, better than ever, although several times during our talk of almost an hour he had small spasms of coughing. I suspect he may have caught a cold while standing outside, with neither hat nor coat, to greet the president of the Central African Republic who has

just been here on a state visit. "But even if he had a cold, it didn't seem serious. His skin was ivory pale but healthy. His eyes had a piercing, wicked, shrewd look about them. He took his glasses off and I know (without them) he couldn't see but his eyes bored right into me.

"He seems to have lost some weight because he is definitely less turnip-shaped around the middle. He is really an ugly old man but has a very winning

way and he talked with immense self-assurance.

"As always he is keeping all his options open. He took no trouble to disguise his growing anti-German feelings—and I mean West German. He is clearly frightened about the increase in German power (at France's expense) and he thought it had been a mistake for France to join the Americans and British in supporting Bonn's desire to hold its present elections in West Berlin.

"De Gaulle was wearing one of his customary double-breasted dark blue suits with white shirt and blue necktie. He talked swiftly, with great concentration, persuasively and with a complete mastery of what he had in mind as we shifted from (Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

The Letter

15 January 1952.

I WANT my funeral to take place at Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises.

If I die elsewhere, my body must be transported to my home without the least public ceremony.

My grave will be the one where my daughter Anne already rests and where, one day, my wife will rest. Inscription: Charles de Gaulle (1890 . . .), nothing else.

THE CEREMONY will be arranged by my son, my daughter, my son-in-law, my daughter-in-law, assisted by my staff, in such a manner that it be extremely simple. I want no national funeral. Neither president, nor ministers, nor assembly committees, nor public authorities. Only the armed forces may participate officially as such, but their participation must be of very modest proportion, without music or band or funeral call.

NO SPEECH may be pronounced, either at the church or elsewhere. No funeral oration in parliament. No place reserved during the ceremony, except for my family, for my fellow members of the Order of the Liberation, for the Municipal Council of Colombey. The men and women of France and of other countries of the world may, if they wish, do my memory the honor of accompanying my body to its last resting place, but it is in silence that I wish it be conducted.

I STATE my refusal in advance of any distinction, promotion, dignity, citation, decoration, whether it be French or foreign. If any whatsoever was conferred upon me, it would be in violation of my last wishes.

C. DE GAULLE.

Charles de Gaulle (November 22, 1890—November 9, 1970)

By Alden Whitman

The New York Times

"Your reply is going to determine the destiny of France," an intense, solemn yet aged voice told the French people on April 23, 1969, "because if I am disavowed by the majority of you . . . my present task as chief of state would obviously become impossible [and] I would immediately stop exercising my functions."

That curious aloof yet paternal voice, which in 1940 had exhorted a prostrate nation to rise from defeat and fight on against a merciless and omnipresent enemy, and which in the years after 1958 had rallied a country to grandeur and glory beyond its size and resources, had now lost the compelling eloquence that, less than a year earlier, had seemed invincible. Thus it was that two days after his appeal for confidence over a relatively minor issue, Charles de Gaulle was repudiated by 53 percent of the voters, and within 12 hours he departed the splendid Elysée Palace of French Presidents, his residence for almost 11 years, for his plain home in the tiny village of Colombey-les-Deux-Églises. More than the end of a singular political reign, it was the end of an era.

That era started virtually unobserved on June 18, 1940, when an obscure temporary brigadier general, having escaped to London from a battered and disorganized France about to capitulate to Nazi Germany, exhorted his countrymen to continue in a war that he perceived would evolve into a world conflict.

Must We Abandon?

"But has the last word been said?" the 49-year-old officer asked in his pungent speech in a British Broadcasting Corp. studio. "Must we abandon all hope? Is our defeat final and irremediable? To those questions I answer—No!"

"For remember this, France is not alone. She is not alone. She is a vast empire, and she can make common cause with the British Empire, which commands the seas and is continuing the struggle . . ."

He concluded with these characteristically self-confident words:

"I, General de Gaulle, now in London, invite French officers and men who are at present on British soil, or may be in the future, with or without their arms: I invite engineers and skilled workmen from the armaments factories who are at present on British soil, or may be in the future, to get in touch with me."

L'Homme du Destin

"Whatever happens, the flame of French resistance must not and shall not die."

Very few Frenchmen heard that impromptu broadcast; and at first very few hearkened to it. In Britain, too, De Gaulle was unknown except by a few cabinet ministers and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Churchill, however, had an intuitive confidence in him, having already advised him as "l'homme du destin."

"He carried with him in his small airplane the honor of France," Churchill wrote later of the general's flight to Britain.

Although it seemed ludicrous to some that De Gaulle, with a mere 100,000 francs and a handful of volunteers, could put together a Free French cause, the general exuded total faith in himself.

"When leaders fail," he wrote, "new leaders are projected upward out of the eternal spirit of France: from Charlemagne to Joan of Arc to Napoleon, Fouché and Clemenceau. Perhaps this time I am one of those thrust into leadership by the failure of others."

And, alluding to his self-conceived mission, he wrote in "The Call to Honor," the first book of his three-volume war memoirs:

"What I was determined to save was the French Nation and the French State. What I had to bring back into the



RALLYING FRENCH—De Gaulle in one of his 1940 radio speeches calling his countrymen to Free French cause.

war was not just Frenchmen, but France."

In a tone that appeared to derive from Louis XIV, he added:

"C'était à moi d'assumer la France." ("It was up to me to take responsibility for France.")

Merger of Identities

"This merger of identities—in which De Gaulle believed himself to be the incarnation of the 'Nation' standing superior to factions—accounted for many of his actions, just as it fueled his critics."

His certainty that he was France ("Je suis la France," he declared in 1940) sustained him through many mutations of fortune before the country's liberation in mid-1944. And it emboldened him when he was shaping the Fifth Republic, decolonizing the empire, freeing Algeria, creating a nuclear capability and fashioning a foreign policy designed to give France an independent world stature. His certainty, which some saw as hubris, or arrogance, also contributed to his downfall—to his blindness to the domestic economic disaffections that turned public opinion against him.

As he emerged in 1940, De Gaulle appeared tailored to the role of a man of destiny. Describing him after his initial broadcast, Pierre Bourdieu wrote:

"I saw a man of another age. Very tall (he was 6 feet 4 inches), he was wearing a uniform and leggings and held himself extremely straight. But this erectness, accentuated by his throned head and by his arms, which followed exactly the line of his body, seemed a natural and comfortable position for him . . ."

"The bearing of his head, so very remote, and the expression of his face showed his intransigence . . ."

"The chief characteristic of his eyes was that they were oblivious of the outer world. Their expression could not change to suit the mood of the people around him. Their look seemed preordained."

His Finest Hour

It was this hauteur that permitted him to stride into the Pantheon of heroes in August, 1944, as he led a Paris liberation parade from the Arch of Triumph to Notre Dame. Cheered by two million people in an explosion of national fervor, he experienced his finest hour, his apotheosis.

It was this hauteur, too, that exasperated Allied leaders during the war. The Cross of Lorraine (De Gaulle's emblem) was the heaviest cross I have ever had to bear," Churchill once bristled, although he conceded in another context, "Never mind, he defied all."

President Franklin D. Roosevelt's relations with De Gaulle were hostile from the outset. Suspicious of the general, Roosevelt saw him as "more and more unbearable," as petty, vainglorious and, potentially, a dictator. These attitudes, reinforced by gossip from French exiles in the United States and by adverse reports from the State Department and from pro-Vichy diplomats, involved the United States in a search for alternatives to De Gaulle up to the liberation of Paris.

Difficulties With U.S.

One result of the President's mistrust was to foster in the hypersensitive De Gaulle an animosity toward the United States. He never forgot that the United States tried to maneuver him into turning over Free French leadership to Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud in 1943; that the United States did not recognize the French National Committee until mid-1944, and then only grudgingly; and that Roosevelt had blackballed him from Yalta.

De Gaulle was convinced on the basis of his own experience that the United States, in the war and later, was seeking "to settle Europe's future in France's absence." This sentiment hardened and in the 1960s

led to invest events with as much pomp as they could wear, he skimped on his state banquets. A rapid eater, he set the pace for his guests, who often had their plates snatched away three-quarters full. These repasts were without fruit (he thought fruit took too much time to peel). An entire banquet rarely lasted more than an hour.

The fact that De Gaulle stood on his dignity so markedly in public gave rise to reports that he was equally ceremonial in private.

Actually, De Gaulle was quite unformidable in his private moments. After dinner, he and his wife, Yvonne, a self-effacing woman, spent many evenings watching television, especially the light programs. On school holidays their grandchildren often came to tea at the Elysée.

De Gaulle had two surviving children, Philippe, a naval officer, and Elizabeth, the wife of Gen. Alain de Boissieu. Another daughter, Anne, was born a mongoloid and died when she was 20.

Family Background

Of his decision in 1940 to try to build a resistance movement at the bleakest moment of the war De Gaulle wrote: "I felt within myself a life coming to an end—the life I had lived within the framework of a solid France and an indivisible army." And indeed the first 49 years of his life were solidly conventional.

Charles André Joseph Marie de Gaulle was born Nov. 22, 1890, in Lille. Members of the lesser nobility, conservative and staunchly Roman Catholic, the De Gaulle family had furnished soldiers, lawyers and writers to France since at least 1210.

Henri, Charles's father, was lay headmaster of the Jesuit College of the Immaculate Conception in Paris when his son was born. Charles's mother, Jeanne Mathieu-Delannoy, was his father's cousin and, like her husband, she was intensely patriotic and conservative.

In childhood, Charles was much exposed to family conversation about the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, in which his father had been wounded. Indocinated to believe that the army was the quintessence of France, the young man had little choice but to be a soldier, and in 1910 he entered Saint-Cyr, the officer-training academy. Graduated two years later, he joined the 33d Infantry Regiment at Arras commanded by Col. Henri-Philippe Pétain.

Tables Were Turned

The lives of the two men became tragically entwined. Early in World War II, when De Gaulle founded the Resistance, his old Arras colonel, then a marshal of France and head of the collaborationist Vichy regime, had him condemned to death for desertion. When the tables were turned after the war, Pétain was condemned to death for treason, and De Gaulle, the provisional head of France, commuted his sentence to life imprisonment.

In World War I, De Gaulle, who was wounded three times and captured by the Germans at Verdun, was awarded the Legion of Honor and achieved the rank of captain. Afterward, becoming a protégé and close friend of Pétain—who was godfather to De Gaulle's son, Philippe—he spent two years at the Army Staff College.

In 1925, Pétain attached his friend to his secretariat in the Supreme War Council. Two years later De Gaulle became a major and served for two years in the occupation army in the Rhineland and two years in the Middle East. De Gaulle returned to France in 1932, became a lieutenant colonel and, at Pétain's intervention, was

Stage Business

In small matters, too, De Gaulle made certain that he projected perfection. Every detail of a trip, a speech, a news conference was worked out in advance; whatever appeared to be a spur-of-the-moment gesture was a well-rehearsed bit of stage business. For television he took lessons from an actor; he practiced before a mirror; he learned his texts by heart.

Although De Gaulle often lik-



BACK IN PARIS—De Gaulle walking down the Champs-Élysées in August 1944, after the city's liberation.



CASABLANCA CONFERENCE—De Gaulle with Roosevelt and Churchill, Jan. 14, 1943.

named secretary to the High Council of National Defense, a post that he held for five years and that brought him into everyday touch with the country's military leaders.

The job also gave him his first glimpse of parliamentary politics, by which he was not favorably impressed. In five years no fewer than 14 cabinets came and went.

A Modern Army

De Gaulle's career up to this point had not been brilliant, despite Pétain's patronage. One reason was the officer's spit-and-polish personality; another was his scholarly but unorthodox book, "Vers l'Armée de Métier," ("Toward a Modern Army"), published in 1934.

Scornful of several pet army doctrines, including conscription, the book also disparaged the Maginot Line, a supposedly impregnable fortress system along the Franco-German border. Equally upsetting to the reigning military minds was De Gaulle's proposal for a modernized army with an elite mobile tank force at its head. This striking force, he argued, could overrun and disorganize enemy territory, which later could be occupied by foot soldiers.

When World War I broke out, De Gaulle was a colonel in command of a tank regiment in Metz. When Hitler turned on France, the debate that De Gaulle had foreseen took place: the Maginot Line was turned over by Nazi tanks. In the sweep, De Gaulle, with his meager force, gave a good account of himself and was made a temporary brigadier general.

Premier Paul Reynaud brought him into the cabinet June 5, 1940, as under secretary of defense.

It was about then that he came to his momentous decision—that events made it evident that Britain would remain in the war, that it would become worldwide and that he would try to organize French resistance based on the colonies.

Flight to London

When the discomfited French government sued for an armistice, De Gaulle took flight to London. Assuming there the epic task of organizing a resistance, he was recognized June 28 by the British government as the leader of all the Free French.

With a mystique already sprouting around him, De Gaulle was able, by claiming to embody France (and no one challenged him then), to draw into his cause the governors of French Equatorial Africa, Chad and the French Cameroons.

The edge, however, was taken off his first successes when his small naval expedition to Dakar was easily repulsed by the Vichy garrison. The failure made American recognition of the Vichy regime seem plausible.

The setback also held down his following inside France. But a month later, in June, 1941, the Soviet Union's entrance into the war dramatically altered De Gaulle's fortunes by producing two important developments: direct Free French contact with the Russians and the start of an active Resistance in France, now organized by the energetic French Communist party. Ultimately, in July, 1943, the Soviet Union set its seal upon De Gaulle as the Resistance leader. By then the underground war in France was a flourishing armed enterprise of men and women of many political convictions.

Murky Dealings

Meanwhile, De Gaulle organized in September, 1941, the French National Committee, a virtual government-in-exile, with himself as chairman. But Roosevelt sought an alternative to De Gaulle, someone more complaisant.

The choice fell on Gen. Giraud, who was taken out of France to North Africa, where

he was appointed French commander in chief in late 1942 and later civil commander as well.

In these murky dealings, De Gaulle could not be ignored completely, for he had support in the colonies and in France.

Roosevelt and Churchill brought De Gaulle and Giraud together in January, 1943, and a fragile alliance was fabricated. But Giraud, with his conservative associations and his political ineptitude, was sacked as co-chairman of the Committee of National Liberation within a year.

Even in control of the committee, however, De Gaulle did not have the confidence of the Americans as the man to govern France after D-Day.

Circumventing Britain and the United States, the De Gaulle Committee declared itself the Provisional Government of France; and then, on June 13, 1944, the general and a tiny group of aides made a quick, almost stealthy, trip to Bayeux, where he received a hearty welcome and where he appointed a Gaullist governor for Normandy.

De Gaulle did not return to France until Aug. 29, having meantime met with Roosevelt in Washington and established a superficially cordial relationship. One result was Washington's recognition of his committee.

He went on to establish his personal authority in fact in a tremendous outburst of emotional frenzy that convulsed Paris when he led a triumphal march down the Avenue des Champs-Élysées on Aug. 26, 1944.

Party Against Parties

In the days that followed, De Gaulle created a moderate Government of National Unity, which lasted for 14 fateful months. During its tenure, he took pains to cold-shoulder leftist groups in the Resistance and to disarm their paramilitary units.

In October, 1945, the French

disavowed the Third Republic, elected a Constituent Assembly. With its convocation, which foreshadowed the Fourth Republic, De Gaulle became embroiled in parliamentary disputes, for which he had no liking. Giving the excuse that the "regime of parties" had again emerged, he resigned in January, 1946. He emerged from "retirement" in April, 1947, to call for formation of a Rally of the French People—a party against parties.

At first he attracted thousands to the Rally as; in a bid for centrist and rightist backing, he inveighed against the Communists and the trade unions. The Rally had a great success in the municipal elections of 1947. But De Gaulle overplayed his hand by leaning to the National Assembly a virtual ultimatum that sought an immediate general election.

In any event, the Rally did not obtain significant big-business support and it failed also to attract the United States, which placed its confidence and its Marshall Plan money in such politicians as Robert Schuman and Jules Moch.

In July, 1955, when his Rally was in disarray, De Gaulle announced his retirement from public life. He told newsmen, "We shall not meet again until the tempest again unleashes itself on France." He was nearing 65.

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ADENAUER AT ELYSÉE—De Gaulle saying farewell to West German Chancellor Adenauer Dec. 19, 1959.



FACE TO FACE—De Gaulle presenting the Liberation Medal to Eisenhower, the allied commander in Europe.

came in May, 1958, when local Europeans in Algiers government offices with army officers. There of a rightist coup in most automatically swung to De Gaulle, as ready.

He was invested as France on June 1, decree powers for sh. He was accepted by in the belief that would surely support.

De Gaulle moved to the French. Algeria natives of Public Safety appeared to place in Gen. Raoul Salan government repression Algeria. With the crisis muted, a const the Fifth Republic was that placed effective a president rather parliament. It was in December De G. elected president for year term that began 1959.

De Gaulle eventually an independent proposal that was a referendum in Algeria in January, 1961 progression to independence thwarted, however, b of the Secret Army tion and by the ob many French Algerians spread into France the unrest and vi Algeria culminated in rebellion there in April.

De Gaulle acted with and the revolt collapsed in September, 1962, a dent Algerian reg established. All this was piled in the face of that included several to assassinate him.

A Bomb Devel

Once the Algerian was solved, De Gaulle to flex French muscle and around the world. Ingredient of the "new wave" development atomic bomb, in 1960.

De Gaulle's Europe was aimed at restoring a position of great power, on the one hand, with the Soviet and, on the other, a keep Britain and the States at a distance.

His relations with Britain, a belief that B American satellite, said to account for Britain's bid to join t. mon Market.

De Gaulle profoundly agreed with U.S. policy, and he withdrew military units from North America. He had heard American nuclear heads from French big addition, he established matic relations with R. netted Washington, denning the Vietnam.

In his policy to Germany he sought the hatreds generate War II. He also str leadership in the world by trying to alienate the West the dual hegemony United States and Union.

He encouraged F. dian separatism. I East, he leaned i. cause against the cutting off the fic arms to Israel.

His first term expired in January was elected to a but only after a run he received 55 pe votes.

It was domestic that eventually down. Grandeur in the nuclear "c. aid in Africa an stockpiling of gol meant austerity at in education, m than ever before universities and st curricula and practices that wer relevant to the tic.

Open rebellion, 1968, in "the event, cia of social, e political forces th a near-revolution.

On May 30, he National Assembly a choice between himself, he won a in the elections. more in control th.

A Minor

But what had during May constit undermining of th that De Gaulle was tion of France, I that his policies c respond to the as either French colle the workers.

The proof came tively minor issue-regional structure and the role of its matter was to be referendum in April at first created on target.

Then De Gaulle h self. The result of was to be a test of fidence.

His tactics of May 1968, were brought the attempt to fix with the threat of and chaos should it adverse.

He lost the refer immediately rethrew to Colombey to a memoirs.

He vanished into The long personal Charles de Gaulle-w

WEATHER

ALCANYE	C	F	PAI
AMSTERDAM	21	70	Cloudy
ANKARA	10	50	Cloudy
ATHENS	20	68	Fair
BEIRUT	23	73	Cloudy
BELGRADE	11	52	Cloudy
BERLIN	3	41	Clear
BUDAPEST	10	50	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	7	45	Rain
CAIRO	23	73	Sunny
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	38	Clear
COSTA D'IV	—	—	Unavailable
DELHI	10	50	Fair
EDINBURGH	9	48	Fair
FLORENCE	17	63	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	48	Cloudy
GENEVA	11	52	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—	—	Snow
ISTANBUL	13	55	Cloudy
JAKARTA	12	54	Rain
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Clear
LONDON	10	50	Rain
MADRID	18	64	Partly cloudy
MILAN	12	54	Unavailable
MONTREAL	10	50	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—	—	Snow
MUNICH	6	43	Rain
NEW YORK	12	54	Rain
NICE	17	63	Cloudy
OSLO	—	—	Clear
PARIS	11	52	Rain
PRAGUE	—	—	Unavailable
ROME	20	68	Partly cloudy
SOFA	9	48	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	11	52	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	22	72	Sunny
TUNIS	24	75	Sunny
VENICE	12	54	Fair
VIENNA	3	38	Rain
WARSAW	6	43	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	13	55	Cloudy
ZURICH	11	52	Cloudy

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The General and the U.S.—New Insight

(Continued from Page 1)
topic to top. I think that at times he was more indiscreet than he intended to be but he tried to see things up at the end (possibly because he was aware of indiscretion) by saying to me as his very last words: "Comm. toujours, off-the-record, vous savez."

U.S.-French Relations

I was about to leave France on a long trip that would take me through the Middle East, South Asia, East Asia and North America and President Nixon was due to arrive in Paris, on his only state visit to De Gaulle that Feb. 28. For this reason, as I recorded in my notes (little knowing that by the time I returned to Paris the general would have voluntarily withdrawn once more to political exile), I asked him if he felt that because there was now a new administration in Washington it would be easier to improve Franco-U.S. relationships. He said—and here I quote him directly:

"I think this process had already begun before President Johnson left office. Our relations were starting to get better during the last months of his administration. The tendency toward rapprochement had begun while Johnson still was President and for natural reasons. But right now it is even easier to further this tendency because of developments. It is not a question of presidents, of Johnson or Nixon, but of the problems posed.

"For us the principal question between our countries was NATO. But now that is all over. Now it is no longer a



subject for discussion as far as we are concerned. There is no NATO for us French so there is no reason to have a problem on this with Washington." (Here I must explain that by this De Gaulle meant France was no longer in the NATO 'organization' although it remained a partner in the North Atlantic Treaty.)

Long Negotiations

"Then there was Vietnam. But President Johnson started negotiations while he was still in office. The negotiations are bound to go on for a very long time. That is inevitable. But it has started and, in the end, it will lead to peace.

"There is no reason for major differences between us now. Our problems are on the road to regulation. Of course, there is the question of the Middle East. We have not been in accord with you on this since 1967 (the six-day war). But you should remember that this is merely a

reverse of the previous situation.

"With the Fourth Republic, there was also disagreement. You were against France and Israel in 1956 at the time of the Suez invasion for reasons that are just the contrary of our differences now. Now the United States is with Israel, which wishes to take the Suez Canal. The United States has changed its policy—and so has France.

"In 1956 the Fourth Republic backed Israel. But the Fifth Republic doesn't want Israel to exaggerate. We agree that Israel should exist and should be a state—but not in an exaggerated way. The situation in the Middle East is not good today and it is not soluble along the lines Israel wishes. On this subject perhaps Nixon can draw closer to our policy.

On Gold Standard

"And then there is the monetary affair. We question the worth of the present system, the gold-exchange standard. The United States has kept saying that it is the fault of the French that there is a gold leak and that currencies are not solid, above all the dollar. This is not true.

"Since 1968, we have not been buying gold from you. But we dislike the system. It gives false preference to the dollar and to the pound. There is no reason for the dollar to have such preference. Now the mark, the franc and the lira are holding firm. It is even bad for the United States that this artificial system of preference should continue because people purchase gold in order to abuse the dollar.

"We must have an impartial international monetary system. But this is an eventual matter and it is not acute at this moment. The dollar holds, the franc holds; as for the pound, I don't know but that is not very important. The question of the ultimate reform is not a burning subject today even if it has great significance.

"For all these reasons, I think we can hope to further the rapprochement between Washington and Paris. And there is another aspect to the whole problem—namely, relationships with Russia. Little by little you are becoming more like us in your view of this problem.

"Like us, you don't want to have them submerge Europe. But you are beginning to see that it is useful to develop practical contacts such as those we started. You will follow the same path that we have been



following because that is the practical approach."

On Military Strategy

I asked if he thought it would be useful, when Mr. Nixon was here, to discuss the possibility of coordinating U.S. and French military strategy. The general was very dubious about this. He said:

"Not by NATO. It can't be done by NATO. That's the point. Yes, eventual coordination perhaps. But we don't want NATO. NATO is an integration and we don't want an alliance structure within which the United States integrates all the others.

"Without NATO, it would be easy to coordinate things between the U.S. and French general staffs. They could arrange cooperation and coordination of forces in case of war. But that is not possible now. You use NATO as the basis for your European defense. You are obliged to. And you cannot make special arrangements with France outside of NATO because of this fact and the obvious resentment this would provoke among other NATO members. That would be very difficult."

I then observed that in the past he had told me no country in the long run could avoid being drawn into the orbit of influence of one or the other superpowers, Russia and America. Was he worried about this possibility now? He answered:

"That is not quite right, not precisely what I told you. Let me explain. Since always we have favored the United States. Historically, we have always been friends. This has been for various reasons, world reasons, the nature of the country, ideology. Also we have never been rivals before. Remember, in the past you were never in Africa, in Asia, or even in Europe.

"Also you should remember that we have old reasons for being friends of Russia. For us, in Europe, this Russian friendship has always been necessary as a counterweight to Germany. Constantly in history we have sought to be on good terms with Russia, with the Czar, with the Soviets, as a counterweight to Germany. We have been old friends with America and old allies of Russia. And that Franco-Russian feeling is a natural event.

Break Unjustified

"Today we have no reason to renounce friendship with the United States. Neither, especially now that Germany re-emerges, have we any reason to break off with Russia.

"And another thing, something you should never forget, is that one must always remember that France was, historically, just after the war and what it is today, France is as it is and the French are as they are. If the French don't think of France, it disappears. But you cannot think of France if you lose a sense of independence. The friendship of the French for the United States requires no American hegemony.

"The same is true of Russia. It is for that reason that the Communists have never succeeded here: for national reasons, not for social reasons.

"Germany has been demolished, has been cut in two. And we must remember that Germany has only been one country for a relatively short period of time. Germany's history is not the same as that of France. The Germans are ready to accept a United States hegemony. [And here, I noted, De Gaulle flashed a malevolent, quick smile]. They can't avoid it.

"As for Britain, Britain has renounced its independence. It has sold it off for advantages of all sorts. And Italy counts for very little. It knows less than one century as a united, independent country."

Mediterranean Policy

At this point, according to my notes, I had a feeling that De Gaulle "was going on" so I interrupted and asked if his ultimate aim of his present (1968) policy was to neutralize the Mediterranean, expelling both the American and Soviet fleets. He said:

"The Mediterranean is a sea. As a sea, it is open to everyone, to all ships. But we think that the concentration of a big



United States fleet and the appearance of a big Soviet fleet do not constitute anything good for peace.

"However, if an international détente can be brought about, there will no longer be any reason for a permanent U.S. fleet stationed in the Mediterranean. And at that point that would reduce the reason for the presence of a Soviet fleet. Naturally, American and Russian vessels could continue to pass through the Mediterranean but they would no longer have reason for stationing large, permanent, naval concentrations there."

I asked how long he thought American troops should remain stationed in Europe. He replied: "Until there is a real East-West détente. It is obviously normal to keep American troops in Germany. But if there is a real [and I underline this because he stressed it with his voice] détente, there would be no more reason for such detachments except for symbolic units. But the fact that you have troops in Germany now doesn't irritate us; so have we."

I inquired as to whether he had any suggestions about how the recurring Berlin crises such as the one now just shaping up could be avoided. He said: "Unfortunately, this situation cannot end soon. The situation is entirely abnormal. The Bonn government wants to consider West Berlin as entirely a part of West Germany. But this is not true. And West Berlin is not East German either."

Western Area

"It is a 'Western' area in the sense of what the people wish. The real sovereignty of Berlin belongs to the victors of World War II. But the Russians abandoned their position and went over to their own side

of Berlin. Therefore, the only sound sense would be to maintain the situation as it is until the German question can be settled.

"I must confess that the West German government tends to exaggerate. It is not worth the trouble involved to provoke an Eastern reaction by holding presidential elections in West Berlin. The allies—you, we and the British—have the responsibility of sovereignty. [France] gave a reluctant yes when the question [elections in West Berlin] was put to us. This was really a mistake. We should have looked at the question squarely and said no. That would have avoided the present crisis."

I then told De Gaulle I had been in Moscow in December (1968) and had read the official Soviet account of his conversations with Stalin in December, 1944. In this account he was quoted as saying: "French policy compels Frenchmen to desire first of all a mutual assistance pact with the Soviet Union." Was this still true? I inquired. He answered:

"When Germany is a danger—yes. If there is a German danger, we would have to have an alliance. You must remember how much both Russia and France suffered from Germany. If Germany were to become a big power militarily, economically—and in a nuclear sense—then we would have to have an alliance. Neither of us can accept a dangerous Germany."

I asked the general if it were true that France intended to send troops to Lebanon. He replied in the negative—but by no means as vigorously as I had anticipated. He then added: "If Israel were to attack Lebanon, we would not let it fall. We would take action. We insist that it stand."

Neutral on MidEast

I asked if France considered itself neutral, as between Israelis and Arabs, in the sense that it would support either side if it were attacked by the other. He said: "Yes. In 1967, I told Israel not to attack. I also told the same to the Arabs. We told both sides that we would hold either one responsible if it attacked the other."

I remarked that he had known all the American presidents from Franklin D. Roosevelt to Mr. Nixon. How did he compare them? He said: "Their personalities are very different. Each had his own particular difference from the other and different conditions were playing their role. This



was true for Roosevelt, Truman and also for poor Kennedy. It is the same for Johnson and Nixon. I suppose one should leave this matter to historians.

"Each had or has a strong personality and that is definitely good. I include Nixon. But now we will know how he is as a president. He is just beginning his mandate. He has all that is needed in personality to be a strong president."

As a final question, I asked him to analyze his own career. He said: "Because of age I started from a very young beginning. It was a very terrible situation, a desperate situation from which I began. This was not true for the other. It wasn't true at all for Roosevelt. Churchill was in a dangerous situation, but no desperate one. The same can be said for Stalin. But beginning was desperate."

Post Offices, Schools In France to Close

PARIS, Nov. 10 (AFP)—Public service buildings, including schools, universities and post offices, will be closed throughout France during the day of national mourning for Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

However, all French private and nationalized banks, as well as the Bank of France, remain open, the Ministry of Finance reported. Major department stores were closed until 1 p.m. Theatres, movie houses and state museums will be shut all day. Horse races and sports events scheduled for Thursday have been canceled. However, tennis tournament at the Stade de Colombes will take place scheduled, with one minute silence in the general's honor before each match.

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It Is Ours, Kaunda Says

Zambia Nationalizes Banks and Other Major Concerns

Nov. 10 (Reuters).—Kenneth Kaunda today announced a series of sweeping economic and financial measures, leaving hardly a sector of the Zambia economy untouched.

The measures, the state is to have a 51 percent interest in the private banks, taking over concerns and becoming the sole insurance agent. Zambia is ours—all wealth Mr. Kaunda said in his statement, AP reported. "To the Zambians now the sky is the limit of their position."

Is Force on the March in Town

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Communist troops have forced in soldiers to withdraw from Phnom Penh on Nov. 7, a government military spokesman said today.

Regiments of reinforcements en route by road from Phnom Penh to take the town from the Communists, the spokesman said government had to hastily withdraw troops from Phnom Penh after violent attacks.

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ALL THE PRINCE'S MEN—Atlantic College students brave a cold sea near St. Denat's, Wales, to assist the recovery of the rubber inshore rescue vessel carrying Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales. Because of the heavy seas, the decision to take a trip on the Bristol Channel was left to the prince, who accepted, telling the students: "I suppose you are wondering whether something dreadful will happen to me."

Loss of Citizenship Contested High Court to Consider Law On Americans Born Overseas

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP).—Can the Congress take away the citizenship of an American born overseas who falls to live in the United States for five consecutive years between the ages of 14 and 28? Is it constitutional?

The U.S. Supreme Court says it is and this week, probably tomorrow, lawyers for Secretary of State William P. Rogers will go before the Supreme Court to argue that this special provision in the Nationality and Immigration Act should be continued.

A young man named Aldo Mario Bellei, born in Italy of an American mother and an Italian father, will contend through his lawyers that Congress does not have the right to make him a citizen and then take it away from him for failing to adhere to a residence requirement without creating some kind of second-class citizenship.

Chief Justice Warren Burger and, for the first time, a full nine-man court will be confronted with the question of continuing the spirit of a 1967 landmark decision by the Supreme Court, which held that once American citizenship has been acquired, it cannot be withdrawn unless the citizen voluntarily relinquishes it.

It is estimated that approximately two million Americans live abroad. It is not known how many children born abroad of one American parent are affected by this provision but there are estimates ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 and even higher.

It is known that since 1963 a total of 961 Americans born overseas have lost their citizenship because of the special provision in the Nationality and Immigration Act.

In any one year, the number varies—between 95 in 1969 and 225 in 1963, for example.

Most of the cases of lost citizenship appear to be concentrated in three countries—Italy, Greece and Mexico—because naturalized Americans return to their country of birth more often than others and marry nationals of those countries.

But there are at least a dozen other countries where Americans have lost their citizenship—Canada, Britain, Austria, Venezuela, Japan, Israel, France, Belgium, South Africa, the Dominican Republic, New Zealand and Switzerland—all in the last year.

Mike M. Masakos, a Washington lawyer and representative of the Japanese American Citizens League, is aware of the problem. He says that if there is any question of racial or nationality discrimination, "we will try to seek a solution. But so far as we know the application of the law is general."

The Supreme Court in the past has declared it unconstitutional to strip a naturalized American of his citizenship because he voted in a foreign election.

In another case, it also said that it was not constitutional for Congress to provide that a naturalized citizen, who returns to the country of his birth and remains there for three years, loses his U.S. citizenship. The court said that this created two classes of citizens, making a naturalized citizen second class.

Libya Assails U.S. At Afro-Asia Talks

TRIPOLI, Nov. 10 (AP).—The ninth conference of Afro-Asian countries opened here last night with a bitter attack against the United States and President Nixon by Libyan Deputy Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud.

"The United States has turned the United Nations into a tool for its power struggle," Mr. Jalloud said. "The United States refuses to understand that there are 128 other delegates at the United Nations, and not only two superpowers."

"President Nixon has been holding an arrogant attitude toward these peace-loving countries. He has covered them with lies and insults, and it is the duty of these free countries to fight this policy."

\$7 Million Crime Ring Broken in Germany

MUNICH, Nov. 10 (AP).—West German police said today that they have broken up a crime syndicate responsible for nearly 400 thefts and burglaries totaling 25 million marks (\$7 million).

Police said the group consisted of about 30 men and included Germans, Hungarians and Yugoslavs, with furriers their favorite victims.

Weak Quake in Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—A weak earthquake shook parts of central and northern Japan today, but there were no immediate reports of damage or casualties.

Soviet Trial Reported Set For Amalrik

MOSCOW, Nov. 10 (WP).—Andrei Amalrik, author of "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?" and the thorniest of Soviet dissidents, is scheduled to go on trial tomorrow in Sverdlovsk, according to dissident sources.

He is charged with violating Article 190-1 of the Russian Republic Criminal Code, a law dealing with "falsehoods derogatory to the Soviet state and social system." The maximum sentence is three years in prison.

A man named Ubozhko is a co-defendant. Dissident sources said Mr. Ubozhko did not know Mr. Amalrik, but that Mr. Ubozhko was charged with taking two documents from Moscow to Sverdlovsk, 900 miles to the east, and trying to distribute them there.

UN Anti-Hijacking Plan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 10 (UPI).—Twenty-nine nations have formally asked the General Assembly to take action against air hijackings and to protect passengers and crews of hijacked aircraft. The measure was introduced into the assembly's 17-member legal committee last week. The main sponsor was the Philippines.

Mr. Amalrik was arrested May 21, Mr. Ubozhko months earlier.

The dissident sources said the prosecution case against Mr. Amalrik was based on five documents: the open letter to Mr. Kuznetsov; his "1964"; his second book, "Involuntary Journey to Siberia," and his interviews on two television films made by a correspondent for a U.S. television network, the Columbia Broadcasting System. The correspondent, William Cole, was expelled from the Soviet Union last June. One film was confiscated by Soviet customs before it left the country; the second was broadcast in the United States last July.

None of the documents has been published in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Amalrik is a historian by profession but never earned a degree because his university supervisors found unacceptable his discoveries that medieval Russia owed more to Byzantine Greece than to Slav culture.

Mr. Amalrik's wife, Gyselle, asked the world public to intercede on his behalf in a letter that said, "I know that my husband is strong in spirit, and that neither indictment nor sentence can break him spiritually. But I also know about the weakness of his health. I fear for him."

Fire Victims' Parents

GRENOBLE, France, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—The parents of 145 young people who died in a dance-hall fire in nearby St.-Laurent-du-Fort ten days ago today formed an association to prevent similar blazes.

Focus on Treatment of New Leftists

French Debate Grows Hot on Law and Order

By Henry Giniger

PARIS, Nov. 10 (NYT).—The French government, the judiciary and the police are coming under increasingly frequent attack in the press and in liberal and leftist political circles for alleged violations of civil liberties.

All three have struck back angrily at their critics, and the result is that the hottest debate in France today, as in the United States, concerns law and order.

Most of the debate has centered on the treatment given to young revolutionaries of the New Left.

Though the New Leftists following appears to be on the decline, they are enjoying a rebirth of sympathy—even from their bitterest rivals—because of the outlawing of the revolutionary organizations, the repeated seizure of their publications, the systematic arrests of those hawking them and the relative severity of the punishment given to both leaders and militants.

identified and are acquainted with the situation in the New Left. They acknowledge that the government repression has had an effect. The outlawing of such groups as the Maoist Proletarian Left, the largest and most militant, has forced its 14 leaders to go underground. There have been repeated seizures of the Cause of the People, the organization's newspaper.

Brief Glory

The so-called Gauchistes, after a brief moment of glory in mid-1968, when they almost toppled the late President Charles De Gaulle, have tried to keep up their agitation, principally in the schools and factories and in the shantytowns inhabited by foreign workers. But they have never recovered their

momentum and they appear to be rallying fewer and fewer people. Two weeks ago, when a Maoist leader, Alain Geismar, was tried for inciting to riot and was sentenced to 18 months, only a few youths appeared on the Paris streets to confront 5,000 policemen and other security forces.

Balancing the difficulties are some assets, according to the New Left sources. The revolutionaries are enjoying the support of people who do not approve of violence, but defend freedom of expression. Those who have been sent to jail have appeared as heroes to some youths and have themselves been encouraged rather than discouraged in continuing their struggle.

The New Leftists say it is glib for their mill when the police, after only a little bit of provocation on the revolutionaries' part, become nervous and begin rounding up youths in wholesale lots or act aggressively toward anyone who looks young and has long hair.

Spanish Trial For 16 Basques To Be in Public

BILBAO, Spain, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—A Spanish military trial of 16 alleged Basque nationalist guerrillas, at which six men face possible death sentences, will be held in public instead of behind closed doors as originally planned, reliable sources said yesterday.

Mrs. Jose Cirarda, acting as coadjutor of the Roman Catholic diocese of Bilbao, revealed this in a weekend note to priests in the diocese who had asked him for information about the case.

Military authorities had decided to hold the trial behind closed doors by referring to an article in the Vatican Concordat with Spain which says that trials of priests, two of whom are among the defendants, should be held without publicity.

But Mrs. Cirarda, in his note to the Bilbao clergy, said that he and the bishops of the adjacent dioceses of San Sebastian and Pamplona had carried out long negotiations for the trial to be held in public so as not to prejudice the chances of the other defendants. The date for the trial has not yet been announced.

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Charles de Gaulle

Often he seemed like some lonely survivor in an age before the flood—an age when Titans wrestled amid smoke and fire and roared defiance at one another against a counterpoint of crashing bombs. And in truth he was the last of that wartime breed (if one excepts Chiang Kai-shek on his distant island)—a breed that was so powerful for good or ill.

Among them—Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin, Hitler, Mussolini—Charles de Gaulle made his mark without a state, without a treasury, with only the sketchiest of armies. He did so by force of personality and, above all, by the force of his idea of France. In the ashes of a great defeat, his strong prose and stronger posture stirred a great flame. Like the Duke of Reichstadt on the fields of Wagram, he could evoke a dream of marching men and waving banners—but De Gaulle was no weakling, born out of his time. He made the men real, and the banners victorious.

He did not die in the ruins, like Hitler and Mussolini, or on the eve of triumph, like Roosevelt, or amid the dark passions of an anachronistic web of power, like Stalin. Rather, it seemed, like Churchill, he was to be relegated to that Valhalla where used-up heroes languish when their day is passed. And, like Churchill, he confounded his critics to return, in a quite different context, to head the state he had saved.

And in that second avatar, he saved the state again. He did so by an apparent contradiction. The onetime defender of the French Empire sacrificed the Empire for France itself, and then held the nation together against those to whom France seemed inconceivable without the tribute and rule of lands across the seas.

In the process, Charles de Gaulle profoundly and perhaps only perhaps permanently altered the political structure and political institutions of France. He outraged many of

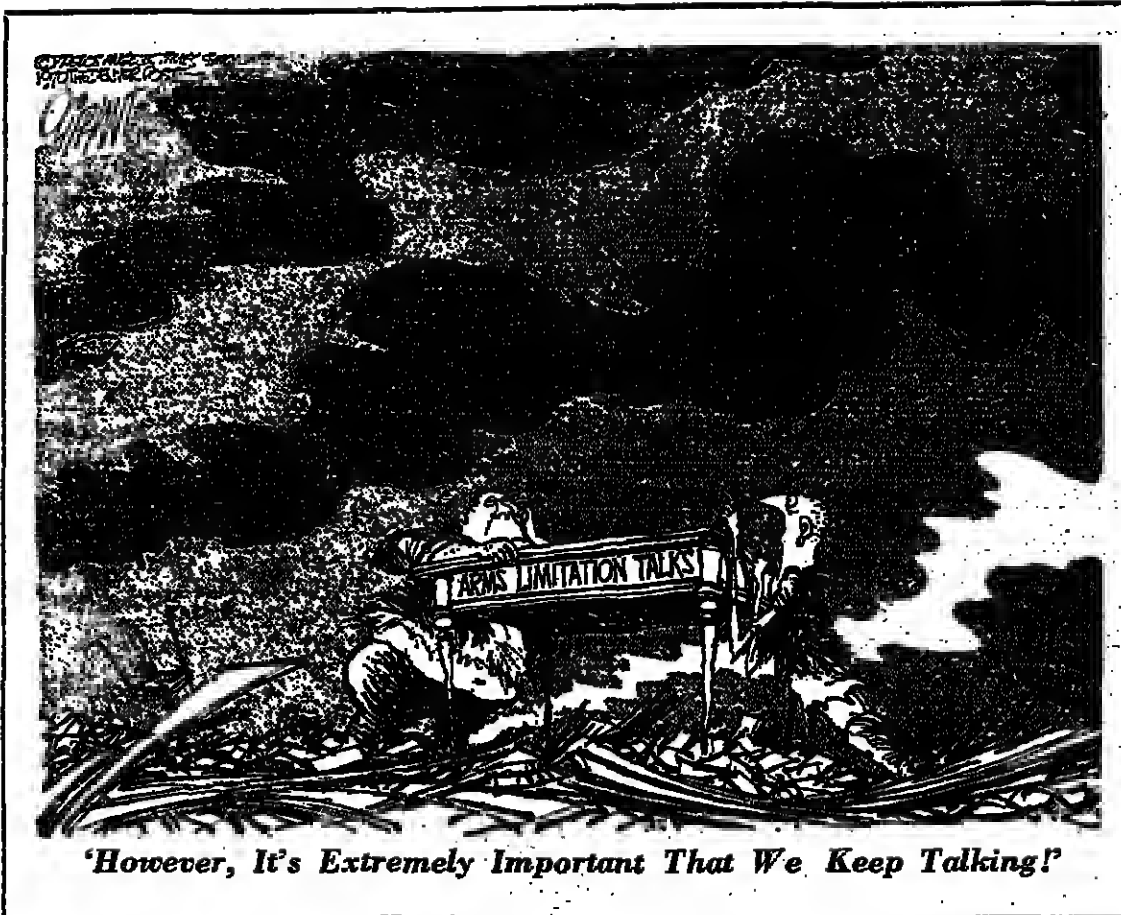
his former supporters and alienated allies of long standing. Storms of protest swirled around his head—storms of criticism followed most of his words and acts. Rebuffed in one of the referenda which he seemed to prefer to the other electoral processes of his Constitution, he resigned.

Charles de Gaulle remains a political enigma to many. There is still room for much argument over his foreign and domestic policies, over the trends he encouraged in France and in the world. Whether these trends, toward nationalism and a measure of authoritarianism, will, on balance, be better for his country and its neighbors, time alone may be able to decide with any degree of finality.

"Grandeur" is a word capable of many interpretations, in a man or a nation, and De Gaulle was, by common consent, neither greatly interested nor particularly competent in what related to the common life of men—in how they earned their living, or for what pay. The result of De Gaulle's half-contempt for the bread-and-butter issues lingers on in France.

Thus at the moment when this last of the Titans has passed from the world stage, even these vital questions do not loom so large as some memories: of a tall young general of brigade in Carleton Gardens; of a voice that spoke so eloquently to his countrymen; of De Gaulle striding into Notre Dame to praise his God for victory, while shots echoed above the chanting of the choir; of the president who held the helm of state so firmly in the army revolt against his Algerian policy.

The critical minds can find many flaws in the career of Charles de Gaulle, but none in his integrity of mind and spirit. And few who have lived through these troubled years, whatever their country or language, can find it in their hearts not to be grateful for his vital presence among us.



"However, It's Extremely Important That We Keep Talking"

The Last of the Giants

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—When, by his own choice, he was still a political exile, General de Gaulle once said to me: "Giants can do nothing now." Some years later I asked if, under any conditions, he foresaw a new age of political giants and he replied: "I suppose that depends upon the world situation. When that situation is grave the giants come nearer to a return."

"Also, you must remember, people grow in stature. One speaks of giants when it is all over. Sophocles said that one must wait until the evening to see how splendid the day was: that one cannot judge life until death."

Now the evening has come and one can judge Charles de Gaulle. He was unquestionably a giant, perhaps the first since Napoleon that France has produced on the international scene (although both his friends and enemies would quarrel over such a personal comparison) and surely the last Titan on the contemporary world horizon save for the aging Mao Tse-tung.

30-Year Epoch

The general dominated France for 30 years, during which he displayed a gift for foreseeing the inevitable and expediting its occurrence. In some respects, like Napoleon, he reflected that inborn French penchant for disaster and was able to both surmount and produce it, leaving what could be called a crumbling edifice behind and yet bequeathing more than legend. Each gave his countrymen passing grandeur—much appreciated in vain France.

It is too early to assess de Gaulle's ultimate historical place.

By no means totally loved, his supporters represented a constantly shifting kaleidoscope of political patterns. But, as he once observed, every Frenchman has been, or will be, a Gaullist.

From the start he prepared himself for great events. Convinced that no true leader could be bound by intimate associations, he deliberately held himself aloof. Napoleon conferred friendship on one man: his aide-de-camp, Duroc; de Gaulle, in truth, on no one.

His rule was laid down in the remarkable lexicon of leadership he published in 1952, "The Edge of the Sword." Silence is necessary preliminary to the ordering of one's thoughts. One calls troops to attention before explaining what is expected of them.

A Strange Blend

De Gaulle was a strange combination of old-fashioned traits and future visions or, as one French phrase-maker put it: "A man of the day before yesterday and the day after tomorrow."

It was my singular fortune to know him for more than a quarter of a century and, although not in the least sense an intimate basis, he received me with some frequency and confided many thoughts. The last personal communication I had was a copy of his recent "Memoirs of Hope," which he sent a month ago and in which he had written of his "confidence and friendship."

The general's education, cultural tastes and sense of virtue were strictly classical although more Greek than Roman. He loved grandeur, one of his most savored

words, and his preferred reading came within this category: Corneille, Racine, Bossuet, Victor Hugo, Chateaubriand, Shakespeare, Goethe.

Yet, perhaps, he derived most intellectual inspiration from the French philosophers Auguste Comte and Henri Bergson. Once he said to me, "Bergson made me understand the philosophy of action. Bergson explains the role of intelligence and analysis. He saw how necessary it is to analyze questions in search of truth. But intellect alone cannot act."

"The intelligent man does not automatically become the man of action . . . Bergson showed me that action comes from the combination, the combined application of intellect and instinct, working together. All my life I have been aware of this essentially important explanation. Pure intellect cannot by itself produce action and impulse can produce folly if it alone serves as a guide."

De Gaulle admired *les gens efficaces*, those who accomplished things, among whom he numbered Charlemagne, Joan of Arc, Polk, Clemenau, Washington, Jefferson, Theodore and Franklin Roosevelt, Bismarck and Churchill.

The general, as he was known even while president, always showed, of modesty—his modesty—his original profession of soldier. He had but one fear, the fear of mental and physical decline, of losing the full capacity of his great powers. "Old age is a shipwreck," he wrote. The merciful speed of instant death has saved him from this ultimate horror.

Nudging the Economy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—By no mere accident the first cabinet meeting after the elections dealt with politics and the economy. For the electoral results showed that the President has a big stake in improving economic performance.

But even a little change in the present mix of fiscal and monetary policies involves pulling and hauling on a grand scale. So the expectation is that for the next several weeks Washington will be dominated by managers inside the administration and the Congress on economic policy.

Not that the economic issue was all that crucial to the election result. Mark Levy of the National Broadcasting Co. did a study of 34 swing House districts where unemployment was above 6 percent. Only three of these districts which had been Republican elected new Democratic—Leslie Aspin from Kenosha, Wis., Ginn McKay from Utah's Provo-Ogden area and Mike McCormack in southeastern Washington.

But, contrary to my expectations, the social issue of permissiveness on violence and crime was not that big a deal either. In several states, political experts feel that the heavy emphasis by the President and Vice-President on

law and order actually harmed Republican candidates. Another study made by Levy for NBC of 53 congressional districts where college students campaigned for liberal Democrats showed that there was no "kidnash." On the contrary, the kids also helped elect three new Democratic congressmen from formerly Republican districts—John Selbinger in the district around Akron, Ohio, James Abourezk in western South Dakota, and Ed Roush in the district around Fort Wayne, Ind.

Prior to the election, it had been supposed that the President's "gradualist" approach to the economy would see him nicely through 1972. But that strategy has yielded the highest unemployment in years—5.5 percent nationally—while curbing inflation only slightly. Given the weakness of the social issue, even the relatively low sensitivity to the economic issue argues that the President needs to alter present policies. But while many new approaches are possible, each new opening is guarded by vigilant watchdogs within the administration.

The easiest way to nudge the economy would be to ease up on the supply of money and credit. But Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve, has already expanded the money supply to the point where it is growing at 5 percent annually. He would almost certainly resist any further rise as inflationary. And his resistance would find powerful support in Wall Street and among the financial leaders so important to the Republican party.

To be sure, the money supply could be increased with minimal inflationary impact if the administration were prepared to set guidelines on wages and prices. But the President's chief economic adviser, Director George Shultz of the Office of Budget and Management, is a disheartened opponent of interference with the market mechanism in the setting of prices and wages.

A second way to expand the economy is through more federal spending. Any number of projects, from increased Social Security benefits through more housing, are ready to go. But a rise in spending would mean a deficit in the budget for next year. A major deficit already impends for this year. The deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget, Caspar Weinberger, opposes deficits with the passionate fury of those who liken federal spending to family spending. And his views would find a potent response among many Republican voters, particularly older persons living on fixed incomes.

Room for cuts? No doubt any deficit could be cut by reductions in defense and foreign spending—notably through a more rapid winding-down of the big American troop commitments to Vietnam, Korea and Western Europe. But the President and his chief foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger, have insisted that any reduction of American forces be slow, discriminating, and matched by commensurate reductions on the Communist side. And Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, once a strong proponent of defense cutbacks, seems now to be going for more military spending.

With so many administration figures so deeply committed, President Nixon will be picking his way cautiously among the various alternatives. Almost certainly he will try to saddle the Democrats with the blame for whatever goes wrong. The only other sure thing is that there will be a long period of pulling and hauling within the administration—with some cabinet resignations almost certain—as the President gropes for a new handle on the economy in the next few weeks.

Letters

Slingshot Mud

The recent U.S. elections present even the foreign observer, who must for the most part rely on newspapers and the odd television report for his information, with a melancholy spectacle. What is so distressing is that American politicians consider personal vilification of their opponents an integral part of their campaigns, with the result that they spend more time and money on researching the personal habits and dealings of the adversary than on the problems of the region and the nation which they claim to wish to represent. This has the dual effect of leaving candidates uninformed about vital issues and insuring that whoever succeeds will enter Congress or the state governments with the stains from the mud slung at him by his defeated opponent still showing. What is worse is that the American people are made fools of, since they can be sure that by the time the next election rolls around, a large heap of choice mud will be awaiting the incumbents, who feel that they have to reply, thus perpetuating a sad, not to say tragic, situation. After all, President Nixon has to govern the "radical-liberals," and the Democrats, should they return to power, would have to govern Messrs. Agnew and Buckley. Politicians, beware that in destroying each other you do not destroy the country you profess to love.

MICHAEL KARLIN,
Cambridge.

How Thin Is 'Paper'?

A Washington Post article (ET Nov. 3) called President Nixon's victory in 1968 "a paper-thin victory," although the margin over Mr. Humphrey was 490,704 votes. This, of course, was apart from the 9,905,141 votes taken by Mr. Wallace in the five Southern states. Now, what might be the proper expression for the majority of only 119,450 votes obtained in the 1960 election by the late President Kennedy over Mr. Nixon? Perhaps an ethereal one?

BASIL PETROYANNIS,
Athens.

Room for Cuts

No doubt any deficit could be cut by reductions in defense and foreign spending—notably through a more rapid winding-down of the big American troop commitments to Vietnam, Korea and Western Europe. But the President and his chief foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger, have insisted that any reduction of American forces be slow, discriminating, and matched by commensurate reductions on the Communist side. And Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, once a strong proponent of defense cutbacks, seems now to be going for more military spending.

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Under Puritanical Young Leaders Uptight in Libya

By William Tuohy

TRIPOLI, Libya.—On the streets of Tripoli recently, Libyan police splashed red paint on the legs of young women whose skirts were deemed improperly short.

Young men with overly long hair were summarily hustled into police stations and shorn with clippers.

Other young men were warned about wearing too-tight trousers or looking "effeminate." And girls were advised on the radio about wearing sleeveless dresses and using too much makeup and jewelry.

Everyone got the message. The streets of Tripoli, where a quarter of Libya's population of 1.8 million live, are gray and colorless today.

Fourteen months after the revolution, Libya is in the throes of a stern march toward puritanism, or more precisely, Islamic conservatism, which tends to go hand in hand with revolutionary governments in the Arab world.

"Libya is run by a bunch of puritanical young men," said one close observer here, "but they believe wholeheartedly in what they are doing."

Since taking power, the young Libyan officers have concentrated on foreign affairs and riding their country of what they consider to be the last vestiges of colonialism.

Stagnant Economy

The enormous royalties from the big Western oil producers have been piling up in the treasury at a rate of a billion dollars a year. Yet the Libyan economy is stagnant, construction is at a standstill, and the port lies idle.

The young officers in charge called a halt to all major construction projects that were launched by the government of the deposed King Idris and most of these projects are still held in limbo.

"The government is taking a hard look at the worthiness of all the various projects," said one Western diplomat, "but one of these days they are going to have to come to grips with this faltering economy, and get it moving again."

"If the economy has been winding down due to the inattention or inability of the government, the new regime has made long strides in other directions."

In 14 months, this relatively small and backward country has forced the United States to give up its huge air base at Wheelus Field, ordered the British to leave their bases in eastern Libya, tossed out 18,000 Italians left here since colonial days, purchased tanks from the Soviet Union and Mirage jets from France, and brought the major U.S. oil companies to their knees in successfully pressuring them to raise the posted price of Libyan oil on which the government's royalties and taxes are based.

Further, Libya nationalized the domestic oil distribution system and the country is moving in the direction of assuming more control of the entire oil-producing industry—to the dismay of the American oil companies.

Council in Command

In doing all this, the Revolutionary Command Council, that is, the dozen young army officers who led the revolution, appear to have strengthened their hold on the country.

Observers here say there is no opposition to the revolutionary government to speak of, and that Col. Moamer Kadhafi, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, seems to be in a firm position.

Col. Kadhafi, 28, has raised hackles elsewhere in the Arab world because of his impulsive barnstorming around the area and his penchant for telling others to see them replace Russians.

During the Cairo talks to end the Jordanian civil war, for instance, Col. Kadhafi is reliably reported to have urged Egypt's late President Nasser to toss Jordan's King Hussein into jail. Later Col. Kadhafi refused to sit at the same dinner table with Hussein. Nasser gave him a stern lecture on Arab hospitality. Col. Kadhafi

did, however, cut off Libya's subsidy to Jordan of some million annually.

But none of this seems to have affected the colonel's sure with the Libyans.

"For us, Kadhafi is a champion and a patriot," said a young Libyan official. "He is a courageous man who has led the revolution."

"He is very popular with and the command council's actions have been popular," he added.

Anti-Israel Policy

In foreign policy, Libya's nunciations of Israel remain focal point of the regime.

"These young men are Nasserites of the 1970s," claimed one Western diplomat. "They are deadly serious about what they consider to be Arab humiliation by Israel."

Most observers here held that it was only Nasser's fluency that kept Libya from loudly denouncing the Roy peace initiative. Still, even for the money Libya can get to the Palestinians, the conflict is not in a strategic position to do any damage to Israel. Col. Kadhafi's fulminations not carry much weight with Egyptians and Jordanians, confront Israel directly.

The No. 3 man in the Libyan regime is Major Abdul Sal Jalloud, who, in addition being deputy premier, recently took over responsibility for economy.

Though only 27, Maj. Jalloud is believed to be one of the brightest of the officers, and thus been entrusted with developing a coherent plan for Libya's economy, and for putting to use the enormous royalties from the oil companies that are piling up, unused.

Most Arab diplomats held that Maj. Jalloud is a much more level-headed leader than Col. Kadhafi. But Maj. Jalloud does not have the colonel's charisma, and as yet he has shown no signs of having a design on Col. Kadhafi's job. "As long as the officers are together," said one Western diplomat, "there is no reason why the regime cannot continue indefinitely."

The Oil Battle

Of more direct concern to Europeans is Libya's success battle with the oil companies to raise the posted price of crude by a total of thirty cents a barrel.

Since Libya is a major supplier of high-grade oil to Europe, the rise in the posted price is expected to be passed along by the oil companies to their summer.

Thus it is the European oil firms and fuel who are in the line of fire for Libya's price negotiations with the companies.

According to informed analysts here, the outlook for Libya in the future to get tougher with the big oil companies, to squeeze a little more in the end, is expected to mean higher prices to consumers.

Through Libya has no developed a balanced budget, use the huge oil royalties country contracted with to buy 110 Mirages and also purchased more tanks from the Soviet Union when Britain hesitated selling Chieftains.

But though Russia would like to increase its influence in Libya, the Libyan sources believe the Libyans do not want their country to become dependent on the Soviet Union.

"The Libyans basically not much care for foreign aid one well-placed diplomat here. And they did not all the trouble to get American and British troops off the soil to see them replace Russians."

"Libya will go its own independent way. Life may be austere to the Westerner, most Libyans are still of the tribal way of life, and do not mind the new puritanism in doing its own way. In oil oil revenues—Libya's lifeline—be very independent."

International Opinion

Charles de Gaulle

Few men wanted more than he, from his youth until his death, to be identified with France. Let us hope that Plutarch was wrong when he said that ingratitude toward its great men is the mark of a strong nation.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

He was a general who despised generals, an intellectual who loathed intellectuals, and an authoritarian who loved democracy but most of all he loved France.

—From *The Evening Standard* (London).

The Vote in Germany

The good results [achieved by Chancellor Brandt's coalition partners, the Liberals, in Hesse have saved his government from the blow that was feared. The Liberals kept their position surprisingly well. The small coalition partner of Brandt's Social Democrats is for the time being—saved from further erosion.

The Christian Democratic gains were mainly from former NPD voters. By this development the CDU, in accordance with its brutal election campaign, becomes increasingly a rallying point of rightists. But Brandt's political base in Bonn remains small.

—From *Algemeen Dagblad* (Rotterdam).

The FDP success can be explained only by the fact that the Hesse election constituted a vote for or against the Bonn coalition. The CDU had launched attacks against the Brandt-Scheel cabinet with the objective of pushing the FDP out of the Hessian state legislature and thus speeding up the erosion of the ruling government's slim majority in the federal parliament.

The FDP gain contradicted most pre-election predictions and polls. In both

north and south Hesse, people who normally vote Social Democratic obviously cast their lot for the threatened FDP.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

New Arab Federation

The announcement that Egypt, Sudan, and Libya are preparing some new form of political union is bound to be greeted with a good deal of skepticism. If this is to be just a loose federation it would not seem to go beyond the present close alliance between the three states. If it is to be something more the chances are that it will not work—or not for long. Of course the three countries now involved have some advantages lacking in previous attempts at union. Even without Nasser Egypt is bound to be the dominant partner in the trio. She has the numbers, the experience, the reputation which the others lack. The purpose of the federation announcement seems mainly psychological.

What is not clear is whether this new move means that Jordan and the so-called "eastern front" are being left to look after themselves. Are Jordan and Egypt now free to try their separate ways to reach an accommodation with Israel?

—From *The Times* (London).

An Arab federation of Egypt, Libya and the Sudan appears to be a serious proposition. It is an odd marriage of the senior with the most junior of Arab governments. What unites these three now is the need to form a new Arab leadership, lacking since the death of President Nasser. But the triumph of Anwar Sadat, Numeiry and Qaddafi will not be a happy one if the hotbeds predominate.

—From *The Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 11, 1895

ST. PETERSBURG.—Attention must be drawn to the enormous and rapidly increasing demand for crude petroleum as fuel. This demand is growing to such an extent that, strange as it may seem, "the crude," as it is known in the trade, is at times commercially of greater value than the "refined." The Baltic and Riga Railroad Company alone use annually no less than one million "puds" of crude petroleum for fuel.

Fifty Years Ago

November 11, 1929

LONDON.—In honor of the French Republic's celebration of their jubilee, Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, telegraphed the following message to the Maréchal Foch: "Your action in going to Boulogne to salute the body of the Unknown British Warrior on its way to England (last night) has touched the hearts of my countrymen. . . . They will never forget what they owe to your brilliant leadership of the Allied Armies in the final struggle."

Gromyko in Rome to Pursue Mediterranean Area Policies

Nov. 10 (NYT)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko is here today for a visit marking Moscow's interest in Western Mediterranean. Gromyko, who was accompanied by Soviet Foreign Minister's aide, was expected to discuss information on the Soviet visit to Italy six days ago on the negotiations and Rome that to the establishment of relations between the two countries.

Gromyko's visit to Italy is part of a series of visits to Mediterranean countries. He is expected to meet with Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro and other officials. Gromyko is also expected to discuss the Soviet Union's policy on the Mediterranean area.

Protests Issuing of Moscow

Nov. 10 (AP)—The Soviet Union is protesting the entry of a Soviet ship into the Mediterranean Sea. The ship, the *USS Krasnaya Zvezda*, was seen entering the sea on Nov. 9. The Soviet Union claims that the ship was carrying nuclear weapons and that its entry into the Mediterranean Sea was a violation of international law.

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Split Financing

Nov. 10 (NYT)—The Soviet Union is splitting its financing of the Cuban Revolution. The Soviet Union is providing financial aid to the Cuban Revolution, but it is also providing financial aid to the Cuban government. This has caused a split in the financing of the Cuban Revolution.

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Napoleon Hill, 87, Author of 'Think, Grow Rich,' Dies

GREENVILLE, S.C., Nov. 10 (AP)—Napoleon Hill, 87, author of "Think and Grow Rich," a self-achievement book his publishers say sold 20 million copies, died Sunday.

Born in a log cabin in the mountains of Virginia, the self-educated author made a career of studying the forces and formulas attributed to success in business and other lines of human endeavor.

He was the head of the Napoleon Hill Foundation, a Charleston-based organization concerned mainly with the rehabilitation of convicts.

His book "Think and Grow Rich" was published in 1928 and has since become a best-seller. Hill's work has inspired millions of people to achieve success in business and other areas of life.

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The photograph above comes from the book "Amelia Earhart Lives," in which the authors claim the aviatrix is alive. The photo, taken in 1965, is of Mrs. Guy Bolam, whom they believe to be Miss Earhart, seen at right in a 1937 photo. Mrs. Bolam denies it.



Mrs. Bolam Calls In Press, Denies She's Amelia Earhart

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (Reuters)—A woman today dismissed as utter nonsense a newly published book that makes her out to be Amelia Earhart, the American aviatrix lost in the Pacific during an around-the-globe flight in 1937.

Mrs. Irene Bolam, who would not disclose her age, said at a crowded press conference here: "I am not a mystery woman. I am not Amelia Earhart. I did hold a pilot's license during the 1930s, which was issued to me when my name was Irene Craigfield."

The conference was called by Mrs. Bolam's lawyers, who are "examining the many false innuendoes and statements in the book to determine what course should be pursued," she said.

In question is the book "Amelia Earhart Still Lives," published by McGraw-Hill and written by two former Air Force officers, Joseph E. Adams and Joseph Gervais.

The book reviews all the mysterious circumstances and subsequent worldwide speculation about the fate of Amelia Earhart, who, one theory held, was spying for the United States against Japan when she disappeared in the Pacific.

Says She Didn't Drown In the book Mr. Kias contends that Miss Earhart did not drown at sea after her plane took off from New Guinea on July 2, 1937, and failed to reach its destination.

In fact, he says, she lives today in the United States, and when depicted, a code name spells out in degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude the precise spot in the Pacific where the Japanese shot her down and took her prisoner.

During ten years of research into her disappearance, Mr. Gervais met Mrs. Bolam at a party for old-time fliers on Long Island, N.Y., and took her picture, asserting afterwards it looked the way Miss Earhart would have looked then, when she would have been 73.

Mrs. Bolam said today that Mr. Gervais "apparently became obsessed with the idea that I closely resembled and actually might be Amelia Earhart."

U.K. Vetoes Move by UN On Rhodesia Salisbury Ready To Make Concessions

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 10 (Reuters)—Britain tonight vetoed a Security Council resolution that would have dictated settlement terms for London's forthcoming talks with Rhodesia.

It was the fifth time Britain had exercised its right of veto in the council, and the second time this year on the Rhodesian issue.

The action came on the eve of the fifth anniversary of Rhodesia's declaration of independence from Britain.

The paragraph which Britain rejected in the draft resolution offered by five Afro-Asian countries would have barred the granting of independence to Rhodesia except in conditions of majority rule.

Twelve countries voted for the resolution. Britain voted against it and the U.S. and France abstained.

Smith Considers Changes Salisbury, Rhodesia, Nov. 10 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Ian Smith indicated today he is prepared to consider making changes in Rhodesia's new apartheid-style constitution in return for concessions from the British government.

He emphasized that this could be done only on condition that any changes to the republican constitution were proved to be in the interests of Rhodesia.

Mr. Smith spoke at his country and Britain engaged on a new quest to settle the five-year-old Rhodesian independence deadlock.

It was the first official comment from the Rhodesian side on the new probing contacts between London and Salisbury, announced in the House of Commons yesterday by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

Ready for Concessions Asked whether his government would be prepared to make any concessions to the British—such as changes in the eight-month-old constitution—Mr. Smith said:

"We've always said that if it can be proved to us that it's in the interests of Rhodesia to make a change, I believe we would try to make that change. That's the crux of the matter: Is it going to be in the interests of Rhodesia?"

"Our new constitution has been framed in such a way that it can be changed to meet changing circumstances."

"If we are convinced that changes are in the interests of Rhodesia, then obviously it would be our duty to try to move in such a way."

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U.S. Scientists Develop Bacteria That Eat Up Oil Slicks on Water

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 10 (AP)—American scientists say they have developed potent strains of bacteria that gobble up oil—then quietly die off.

"We knew that certain types of bacteria have been breaking down oil for millions of years," said Prof. Carl Oppenheimer, of Florida State University.

"So we looked in likely places where oil had been spilled for a long time and came up with several promising strains."

"We gave them a culture medium that stimulated their activities. Actually, what we had to do was fortify and enhance their natural appetites," he said.

The product of two years of research is several strains of bacteria that destroy "Bunker C" fuel oil, one type of California crude and one type of Louisiana crude," Prof. Oppenheimer said.

"It may turn out that we must find other bacteria to feed on Kuwait and Venezuelan oils, but I'm sure they will be there if we need them," he said.

Prof. Oppenheimer said the bacteria could be mass-produced by methods similar to those used to make penicillin, then freeze-dried and stored until needed to combat oil slicks.

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U.S. Budget Is a Lever in Rights Drive

Federal Units' Fund Requests Examined

By Ken W. Clawson
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (WP)—The White House is nudging federal agencies toward responsiveness in civil rights enforcement by linking compliance to the budget-review process.

Federal agencies now preparing their fiscal 1972 budgets are being asked to explain their civil rights performance—internally and with respect to outside administration of civil rights laws—to examiners from the new Office of Management and Budget.

George F. Shultz, OMB director, said in an interview yesterday that civil-rights performance has been made a "regular proposition in the budget-review process," perhaps for the first time.

Mr. Shultz said he had put civil rights into the budgetary mix he-fore Oct. 12, when the U.S. Civil Rights Commission charged that the federal bureaucracy's inertia and hostility threatened to "nullify" the rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s.

The commission also recommended establishment of a civil rights subcommittee of the President's Domestic Council and creation of a rights division inside the OMB.

More Zealous View What the OMB is doing through its budget examiners parallels the commission's recommendation, although apparently not with the fervor that the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, commission chairman, would like to see.

In a meeting with newsmen yesterday, Father Hesburgh said that the greatest moral leadership the administration can exercise to prod the bureaucracy into civil rights compliance "is to turn off people's water. OMB has the authority to cut off funds to departments that don't comply with the law."

Mr. Shultz, a former secretary of labor and a top negotiator, replied that "when we have to cut off people's water, it's a failure. It shows that the processes of working with people and the interaction coming from this has broken down."

He acknowledged that the efforts of his budget examiners will intentionally be low-key in their dealings with federal agencies.

He said that raising the question of civil-rights performance in the budgetary process will "let others know it's important to us" and will be a "way of saying, 'Administer the laws properly.'"

Ramsey Clark To Defend Kent State Student

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10 (Reuters)—Ramsey Clark, former U.S. attorney general, said yesterday that he will defend the student leader, Craig Morgan, who was charged with rioting during the May disturbances in which four students were shot dead.

The student leader, Craig Morgan, was one of 45 people indicted Oct. 16 by a special grand jury investigating the demonstrations on the campus and in the city of Kent.

The students were protesting the U.S. military thrust into Cambodia when National Guard troops opened fire.

Mr. Clark, attorney general under President Lyndon Johnson and now chairman of the national advisory committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, said at a press conference: "This is a critically important case. About eight million young Americans are in college today. They are a vital part of our national resource."

He added: "It is just very important that justice be done at this time. I want to see that the rule of law prevails."

Jarring Denies Threat To Quit Peace Role UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 10 (UPI)—Ambassador Gunnar V. Jarring, the UN Middle East mediator, denied persistent reports today that he would quit his efforts for Arab-Israeli peace talks if he were not successful by Jan. 5.

Diplomatic sources circulated the reports yesterday, admitting that they could not determine whether Mr. Jarring's alleged threat to resign was firm or a ploy to get the Middle East belligerents back to the indirect talks he had started.

Jane Fonda Is Ordered to Face U.S. Grand Jury

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10 (AP)—Jane Fonda, actress and political activist, was ordered to face a federal grand jury after her attorneys argued in vain yesterday for dismissal of charges of assaulting a customs officer and fraudulently bringing pills, including amphetamines, into the United States from Canada. No date was set for her appearance before the jury.

She was released under \$5,000 bond, a continuation of an earlier bond. Miss Fonda, 32, is the daughter of actor Henry Fonda and the wife of French film director Roger Vadim.

The policeman, who accused Miss Fonda of kicking him last week at Cleveland Airport, has filed a \$100,000 damage suit against her. Patrolman Robert S. Peiper asked \$5,000 compensatory damages and \$85,000 punitive damages.

Adm. Stump's Son Dies in Plane Crash MONTEREY, Calif., Nov. 10 (AP)—Navy Lt. Comdr. John Stump, 43, son of the former commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, retired Adm. Felix B. Stump, was killed with a fellow crewman in the crash of a jet trainer plane, the Navy announced yesterday.

Lt. Comdr. Stump, of Orange Park, Fla., and Lt. Ray Barnes, 29, of Durham, N.C., were found dead yesterday in the wreckage, 30 miles south of here. The trainer crashed last Friday in rugged country in rainy weather while on a routine flight, the Navy said.

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and, of course, Germany.

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High	Low	Div.	In \$	Sis.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Sis.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Sis.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge

(Continued on next page)



computerised reservation and check-in system. An automatic baggage system, monitored through closed-circuit television, to get your luggage through to you quickly. A loudspeaker system that actually lets you hear the flight announcements. Full soundproofing and air-conditioning. A comprehensive shopping arcade. Transfers to Inter-Britain flights within the terminal. All in a spacious, comfortable relaxed environment.

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Canadian dollar.....	1.02	Hayabusa E.....	267	Mitsukochi.....	357
Danish crowns.....	1.502	Hirachi.....	103	Nissan Elec.....	327
Dutch guilders.....	3.595	Wanda Motor.....	140	Solstice.....	327
Finnish marks.....	3.595	C. Itoh.....	128	Sony Corp.....	2,640
French francs.....	5.5178	Japan Air Lines.....	1,400	Sunshine Bk.....	200
German marks.....	3.630	Tea Corp.....	140	Tokai Marine.....	140
Greek drachmas.....	30.00	Kansei E. P.....	631	Tokai Chrm. 231	231
Italian lire.....	622.18	K. Iri Brewery.....	123	Telvin.....	71
		Komatsu.....	164	Tokyo Marine.....	230
		Kumho.....	172	Toyoko.....	230
		Marubishi.....	172	Toyoko.....	230
		Perihua.....	172	Toyoko.....	230

Mexican pesos.....	12.50	(1d) A.F.C.A.	11.59	(1d) Interest, N.Y. Ed.	30.11
Norwegian crowns.....	7.147	(1d) A.G.F. Fund ..	10.12	(1d) Intrepid Com. Realty ..	30.11
Portuguese escudos.....	28.80	(1d) A.G.P. Fund ..	24.60	(1d) Island Performance F.	30.11
Spanish pesetas.....	69.50	(1d) A.L. Growth Fund.....	65.34-91	(1d) J. J. Janney S.A. P.d.....	30.11
Swedish crowns.....	5.178	(1d) Alexander Fund ..	57.64	(1d) Japan Growth Fund ..	32.19
Swiss francs.....	4.52	(1d) Am. Export Ind. Fund ..	57.64	(1d) Japan Pacific Fund ..	32.19
		(1d) Am. Inc. Prof. B.&K. ..	58.62	(1d) Japan Selection Fund ..	32.19
		(1d) Amer. Ind. Corp. Fund ..	57.64	(1d) Japan Tech. Fund ..	32.19
		(1d) Anchor Australian P.d.	44.00	(1d) Japan Tech. Fund ..	32.19
		(1d) Anchor Australian Tr.	17.94	(1d) Japan Tech. Fund ..	32.19
		(1d) Anchor Unit 7 Ind.	17.94	(1d) Japan Tech. Fund ..	32.19
		(1d) Anchor Unit Trust B.	8.00	(1d) Japan Tech. Fund ..	32.19

The above rates are closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions.

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Comp-Overs.	1,614	General	63,690	Home Oil Co.	28,260	21% + 1/2	10	W. E.M.P. S.A.	\$3.75	11	Sacagoy Growth Fd.	\$11.00	11	11
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Inarco Oil Co.	27,425	14 + 1/4	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	12	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	12	12
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	13	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	13	13
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	14	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	14	14
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	15	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	15	15
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	16	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	16	16
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	17	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	17	17
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	18	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	18	18
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	19	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	19	19
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	20	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	20	20
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	21	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	21	21
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	22	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	22	22
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	23	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	23	23
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	24	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	24	24
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	25	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	25	25
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	26	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	26	26
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	27	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	27	27
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	28	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	28	28
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	29	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	29	29
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	30	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	30	30
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	31	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	31	31
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	32	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	32	32
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	33	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	33	33
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	34	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	34	34
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	35	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	35	35
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	36	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	36	36
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	37	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	37	37
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	38	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	38	38
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	39	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	39	39
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	40	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	40	40
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	41	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	41	41
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	42	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	42	42
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	43	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	43	43
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	44	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	44	44
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	45	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	45	45
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	46	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	46	46
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	47	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	47	47
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	48	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	48	48
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	49	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	49	49
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	50	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	50	50
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	51	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	51	51
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	52	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	52	52
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	53	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	53	53
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	54	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	54	54
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	55	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	55	55
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	56	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	56	56
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	57	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	57	57
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	58	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	58	58
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	59	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	59	59
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	60	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	60	60
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	61	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	61	61
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	62	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	62	62
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	63	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	63	63
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	64	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	64	64
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	65	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	65	65
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	66	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	66	66
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	67	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	67	67
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	68	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	68	68
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	69	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	69	69
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	70	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	70	70
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	71	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	71	71
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	72	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	72	72
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	73	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	73	73
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	74	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	74	74
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	75	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	75	75
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	76	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	76	76
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	77	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	77	77
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	78	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	78	78
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	79	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	79	79
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	80	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	80	80
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	81	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	81	81
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	82	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	82	82
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	83	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	83	83
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	84	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	84	84
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	85	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	85	85
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	86	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	86	86
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	87	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	87	87
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	88	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	88	88
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	89	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	89	89
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	90	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	90	90
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	91	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	91	91
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	92	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	92	92
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	93	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	93	93
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	94	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	94	94
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	95	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	95	95
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	96	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	96	96
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	97	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	97	97
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	98	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	98	98
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	99	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	99	99
Electrol.	\$110	Heidelberg	324	Syrthen	27,300	14 1/2	4	W. Euro-American P.d.	\$7.00	100	Id. Selecting Am. Rty Fd.	\$13.00	100	100

Dow Jones Averages									
	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
SP500	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
INDUST	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
TECH	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
COMMOD	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
ENERGY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
HEALTHCARE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
FINANCIAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
RETAIL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
TRANSPORT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
UTILITIES	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
GOVERNMENT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
INTERNATIONAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
REAL ESTATE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
COMMODITY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
ENERGY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
HEALTHCARE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
FINANCIAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
RETAIL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
TRANSPORT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
UTILITIES	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
GOVERNMENT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
INTERNATIONAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
REAL ESTATE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
COMMODITY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
ENERGY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
HEALTHCARE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
FINANCIAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
RETAIL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
TRANSPORT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
UTILITIES	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
GOVERNMENT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
INTERNATIONAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
REAL ESTATE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
COMMODITY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
ENERGY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
HEALTHCARE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
FINANCIAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
RETAIL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
TRANSPORT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
UTILITIES	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
GOVERNMENT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
INTERNATIONAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
REAL ESTATE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
COMMODITY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
ENERGY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
HEALTHCARE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
FINANCIAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
RETAIL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
TRANSPORT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
UTILITIES	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
GOVERNMENT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
INTERNATIONAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
REAL ESTATE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
COMMODITY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
ENERGY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
HEALTHCARE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
FINANCIAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
RETAIL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
TRANSPORT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
UTILITIES	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
GOVERNMENT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
INTERNATIONAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
REAL ESTATE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
COMMODITY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
ENERGY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
HEALTHCARE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
FINANCIAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
RETAIL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
TRANSPORT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
UTILITIES	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
GOVERNMENT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
INTERNATIONAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
REAL ESTATE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
COMMODITY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
ENERGY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
HEALTHCARE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
FINANCIAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
RETAIL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
TRANSPORT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
UTILITIES	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
GOVERNMENT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
INTERNATIONAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
REAL ESTATE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
COMMODITY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
ENERGY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
HEALTHCARE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
FINANCIAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
RETAIL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
TRANSPORT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
UTILITIES	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
GOVERNMENT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
INTERNATIONAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
REAL ESTATE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
COMMODITY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
ENERGY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
HEALTHCARE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
FINANCIAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
RETAIL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
TRANSPORT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
UTILITIES	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
GOVERNMENT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
INTERNATIONAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
REAL ESTATE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
COMMODITY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
ENERGY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
HEALTHCARE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
FINANCIAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
RETAIL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
TRANSPORT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
UTILITIES	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
GOVERNMENT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
INTERNATIONAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
REAL ESTATE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
COMMODITY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
ENERGY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
HEALTHCARE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
FINANCIAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
RETAIL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
TRANSPORT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
UTILITIES	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
GOVERNMENT	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
INTERNATIONAL	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
REAL ESTATE	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
COMMODITY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
ENERGY	12	12/13	12/14	12/15					

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East Gas F	Pittston Co	(1) US Govt Fund	\$1.40	(1) Western Growth Fd.	08.92
Gen F Perm	Port Gamb	(1) Nogen Fund	11.02	(1) Hedge Fd, C.A.	\$4,350.50
Jewel Cos	Reids DS	(1) TOS Venture	Can.52.59	(1) World Equity Fd, P.	18.50
Simco	Reids DS	(1) US Ventures Fd.	67.46	(1) World Imp. Stock Fd.	14.43
Kings G Sir	Seabach	(1) Australia	11.00	(1) World Pk Excl. Fd.	11.61
Light 52Pp	Suburb Prep	(1) Interlance S.A. Tru	81.00	(1) Worldwide Spec. Fd.	62.75
Lilly 52Pp	Super Ind	(1) Interb	101.15	(1) Worldwide Special	62.75
Medco	Super Ind	(1) Interbond	101.15	(1) Zodia Commod. Fud.	10.03
AGC Inc	Troopcan Pd	(1) Intermaret Fund Y.	0108.51	(1) Zodia Fund	97.17
Mil S&S Util	West Gas	(1) Int'l Fd & Par.	DMR3.00		
Winm Dlx B	Winm Dlx B	(1) Int'l Income Fud	64.80		

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(Continued on next page)

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BP's concern for pioneering doesn't stop at blazing a trail into the Arctic Circle, where the North Slope discovery has now proved to be one of the largest oil fields in the world. It's equally evident much nearer home.

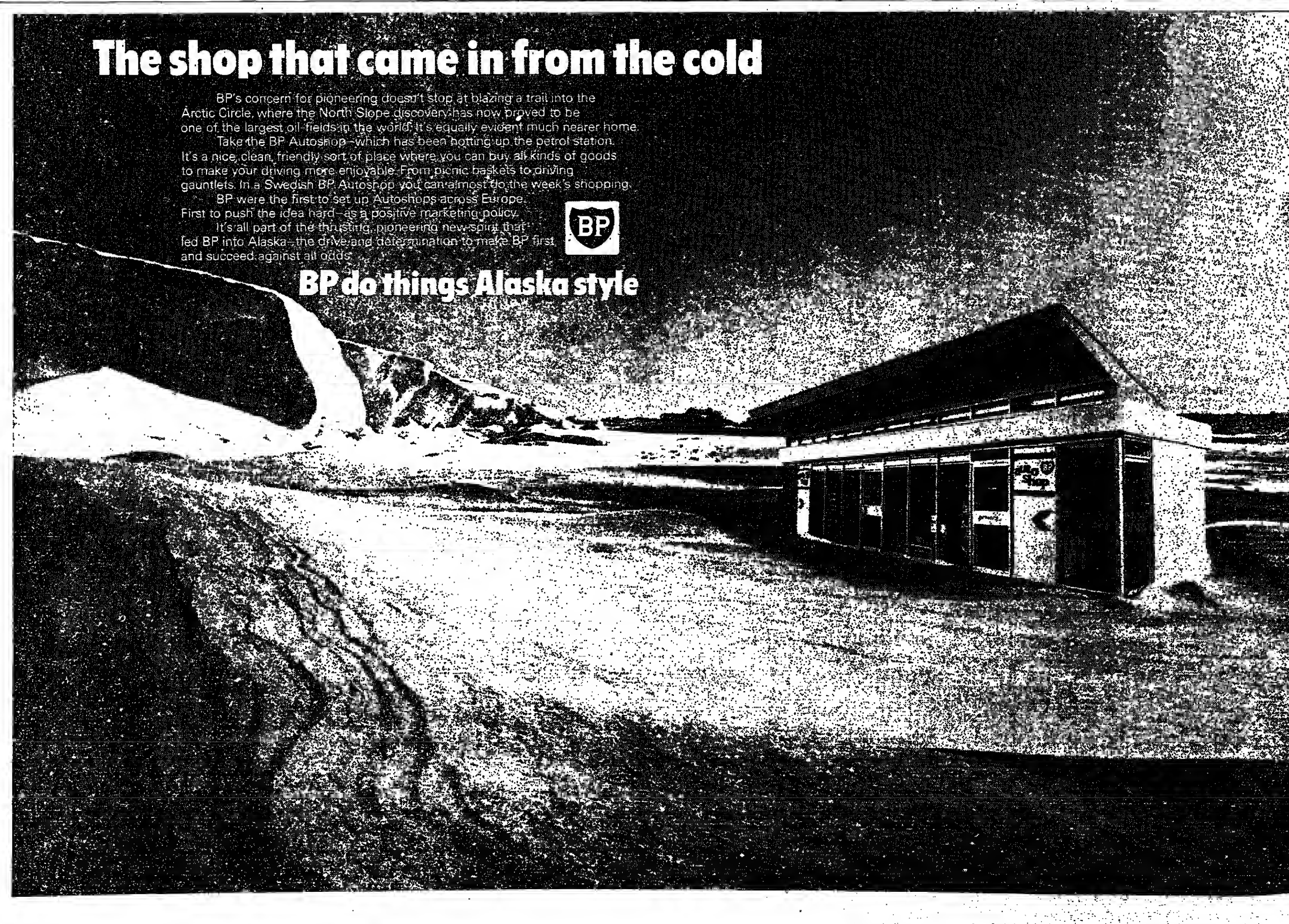
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I GUESS I SHOULDN'T HAVE DONE IT—EVER! THE WHOLE NEIGHBORHOOD UPSET!

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11-11

BOB WEIR

By Alan Truscott

The 1971 World Championship for the Bermuda Bowl, to be played in Taipei, Taiwan, in May, promises to be the most dramatic in the 20-year history of the event. In the absence

of the great Italian Blue Team, now permanently disbanded, at least four of the six have a real chance to capture the world title.

Europe will be represented by France, which captured the European Championship title in Portugal ten days ago.

Other contenders are West Germany and Roger Trézel, the only partnership to win all three major

East was known to have started with 9 points in the red suit. With the club king in addition he would probably have bid clubs suit two. So South entered dummy with a spade lead and led the club four to his eight. West won with the ten, and South later led the queen to his jack. Jack. His team gained 11 points on the deal.

Equally formidable will be the Australian team, which recently won the Far East title. However, the Far East will nevertheless have its own team in the world championship, and it will be the Chinese. The South American championship, to be played shortly, will determine the representatives of that zone.

For the first time ever, the United States will have two teams. The professional Dallas Aces will play as defending champions, and will have a much harder task to retain their title than they had in winning it in Stockholm this

♦ 82.
♦ Q872

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
2 ♦	Pass	3 ♠	Dbl.
Pass	4 ♣	Pass.	Pass

The North American zonal representatives will be Lew Mathe, Don Krauss, Dick Walsh and John Swanson, all of Los Angeles, Edgar Kaplan of New York, and Norman Kay of Philadelphia. The diagrammed table contributed to the success of the Californians in a qualifying series.

West's response of three spades was pre-emptive. Mathe, as North, made a take-out double as shown in the diagram, and Krauss consequently played

DENNIS THE MENACE



*MARGARET'S COUSIN GOT MARRIED, AND THIS IS THE
PIECE OF WEDDIN' CAKE I'M S'POSED TO DREAM ON *

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Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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Journal of Management Education 30(6)p.789-804
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Reviewed by Michael Holroyd

THE Edwardian Age dawned one day in 1901, at the moment when J. B. Priestley, though "only a child," testified to the extraordinary popularity of the new king. Until now this king has always been familiarly known as Bertie, but "I shall call him Edward," Priestley announces in his chapter mysteriously entitled "Young Bertie"—and he adds that "I would be 'treating' to write of what age 'Bertie' was attempting to keep 'Bertie' the person who happened to rule in his name."

The temptation to do so must have been considerable, for it appears from this original study that the most important per-

that the most important personage of these times, far from being King Edward, was none other than J. B. Priestley himself. Curiously absent from the book's companion volume, "The Prince of Pleasure and His Reverency," Priestley here comes

into his own. "As I have said before," he repeats, "we are all in history." But some of us, of course, are more in than others. Priestley is an extreme example of this. He is a man who has been in history so long that he has forgotten his own history. Again and again history has overtaken him unawares. It was he who, one day on the Isle of Wight, made the historical discovery of just how thick Princess Beatrice's German accent was; and it was he who, while in the country house of a royal stationer, made the historical discovery of Edward's appendicitis. As if this were not enough, the book is crowded

with many other such momentous scenes, pregnant with personal history. There are descriptions of J. B. Priestley lurching and dining, playing the piano and playing tennis; of Lord Kitchener being inspected at Aldershot by J. B. Priestley, and of J. B. Priestley inspecting the dockers at Copenhagen. Such is the force of this man's presence that even

his absence becomes, somehow, a positive accomplishment. Several times, for example, we are informed in italics of his remoteness from Edwardian high society; and elsewhere he frankly admits he is no ballet dancer. On the other hand, he is a writer who knows the literature

and, in general, a number of interesting quotations from such authoritative works as "Literature and Western Man" and "Margin Released," as well as significant references to "Bright Day."

In his preface, the author remarks on the curious fact that "I keep popping up in this chronicle." And he gives us his explanation: "The publishers... insisted that I should." We are

invited to see Mr. George Kain-
bide, Mr. Charles Pick of Hein-
emann and, from Harper & Row,
Mr. Cass Canfield converging
upon, darkest Bradford, where
Priestley lives, and during lunch
persuading him with some diffi-
culty to overcome his natural
reluctance to discuss these

*Michael Holroyd,
of "Lytton Strachey,
review for Book W
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CROSSWORD

Br F

ACROSS			
1	Agreement	46	Poet Mariamne
5	Billiard stroke	47	German composer
10	Prod	49	"Brother" —
14	French composer	52	Near
15	Mme. de —	55	Indian weight
16	Get under one's skin	56	Musician Kaye
17	Islands off India	58	U.S. pianist of 1800's
18	"— Venice"	61	Name in N. Y. outdoor theater
20	Desire eagerly	62	Ratio
22	Inlet	63	Adic
23	Point in one's favor	63	Daises
24	Cuckoo	64	It's often golden
25	Rodents	65	Heyerabhi
26	Huntley and	66	Former Olympic star
30	Egg: Prefix	67	Part of a Grieg title
31	Winter-silent		DOWN
34	Certain neckline	1	Old Spanish coin
36	Table syrups	2	Copland
38	Bikini	3	Well-tempered item
39	Owens	4	A. fleet, for one
40	Pronoun	5	College degree
41	Role for Robert Merrill	6	Sergeant —
43	Specialty for Schwarzkopf	7	Indian garments
44	"Ballad of the — Cafe"	8	A. L. team
45	Fiber cluster	9	Hebrew judge
		10	Herbage
		11	Artist's medium
		12	Lily
		13	Skiff
		19	Some work
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